

**STATE OF WISCONSIN****CIRCUIT COURT****MILWAUKEE**

Jessica Betz et al vs. State Collection Service, Inc.

**Electronic Filing  
Notice**Case No. 2020CV006448  
Class Code: Money Judgment**FILED****10-30-2020****John Barrett****Clerk of Circuit Court****2020CV006448****Honorable Christopher R.****Foley-14****Branch 14**STATE COLLECTION SERVICE, INC.  
2509 S. STOUGHTON RD.  
MADISON WI 53716**Exhibit B**

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If you have questions regarding this notice, please contact the Clerk of Circuit Court at 414-278-4120.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court  
Date: November 2, 2020

**FILED****10-30-2020****John Barrett****Clerk of Circuit Court****2020CV006448****Honorable Christopher R.****Foley-14****Branch 14****STATE OF WISCONSIN****CIRCUIT COURT****MILWAUKEE COUNTY**

JESSICA BETZ,  
3945 E. Allerton Ave.  
Cudahy, WI 53110,

and

KARI MAKURAT  
3830 South 43rd Street, Apartment 20  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53220,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE COLLECTION SERVICE INC.,  
2509 S. Stoughton Rd.  
Madison, WI 53716,

Defendant.

**SUMMONS**

Case No.:

Classification Code: 30301

**Jury Trial Demanded**

Amount claimed is greater than the amount under Wis. Stat. § 799.01(1)(d).

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To each person named above as a Defendant:

You are hereby notified that the Plaintiffs named above have filed a lawsuit or other legal action against you. The Complaint, which is attached, states the nature and basis of the legal action.

Within forty-five (45) days of receiving this Summons, you must respond with a written Answer, as that term is defined in Chapter 802 of the Wisconsin Statutes, to the Complaint. The Court may reject or disregard an Answer that does not follow the requirements of the Statutes. The Answer must be sent or delivered to the Court, whose address is: Clerk of Courts, 901 North 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53223, and to Plaintiffs' attorney, whose address is Ademi LLP, 3620 East Layton Avenue, Cudahy, Wisconsin 53110. You may have an attorney help or represent you.

If you do not provide an answer within forty-five (45) days, the Court may grant Judgment against you for the award of money or other legal action requested in the Complaint, and you may lose your right to object to anything that is or may be incorrect in the Complaint. A Judgment may be enforced as provided by law. A Judgment awarding money may become a lien against any real estate you own now or in the future and may also be enforced by garnishment or seizure of property.

Dated: October 30, 2020

ADEMI LLP

By: *Electronically signed by John D. Blythin*  
John D. Blythin (State Bar No. 1046105)  
*Attorney for Plaintiff*

Mailing address:

3620 East Layton Avenue  
Cudahy, Wisconsin 53110  
Phone No.: 414-482-8000

FILED  
10-30-2020  
John Barrett  
Clerk of Circuit Court  
~~2020CV006448~~  
Honorable Christopher R.  
Foley-14  
Branch 14

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT  
CIVIL DIVISION

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

JESSICA BETZ,  
3945 E. Allerton Ave.  
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and

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3830 South 43rd Street, Apartment 20  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53220,

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STATE COLLECTION SERVICE INC.,  
2509 S. Stoughton Rd.  
Madison, WI 53716,

Defendant.

**COMPLAINT**

Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Classification Code: 30301

**Jury Trial Demanded**

COME NOW Plaintiffs Jessica Betz and Kari Makurat, by Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Ademi LLP, and for a cause of action, states as follows:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This class action seeks redress for collection practices that violate the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* (the “FDCPA”) and Wisconsin Consumer Act, Ch. 421-427, Wis. Stats. (the “WCA”).

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. The court has jurisdiction to grant the relief sought by the Plaintiffs pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 801.05(3). Defendant’s collection activities were directed at Wisconsin residents in Wisconsin. Venue in Milwaukee County is proper because the claim arose in Milwaukee County, and Defendant attempted to collect debts in connection with a consumer transaction that occurred

in Milwaukee County. Wis. Stat. §§ 801.50; 421.401(1)(a) (“The venue for a claim arising out of a consumer transaction or a consumer credit transaction is the county: ... Where the customer resides ....”).

### **PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff Jessica Betz is an individual who resides in Milwaukee County.
4. Plaintiff Kari Makurat is an individual who resides in Milwaukee County.
5. Each Plaintiff is a “consumer” as defined in the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3), in that Defendant sought to collect from Plaintiff a debt incurred for personal, family, or household purposes.
6. Each Plaintiff is also a “customer” as defined in the WCA, Wis. Stat. § 421.301(17), in that the debt Defendant sought to collect from Plaintiff was incurred as a result of a consumer transaction.
7. Defendant State Collection Service, Inc. (“SCS”) is a corporation with its principal place of business located at 2509 S. Stoughton Rd., Madison, WI 53716.
8. SCS is licensed as a “Collection Agency” under Wis. Stat. § 218.04 and Wis. Admin. Code Ch. DFI-BKG 74.
9. SCS is engaged in the business of a collection agency, using the mails and telephone to collect consumer debts originally owed to others.
10. SCS is engaged in the business of collecting debts owed to others and incurred for personal, family or household purposes. SCS is a debt collector as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692a and Wis. Stat. § 427.103(3).

## FACTS

11. On or around December 16, 2019, SCS mailed a debt collection letter to Plaintiff Betz regarding an alleged debt owed to “AURORA HEALTHCARE METRO INC”. A copy of this letter is attached to this complaint as Exhibit A.

12. On or around December 16, 2019, SCS also mailed a debt collection letter to Plaintiff Makurat regarding an alleged debt owed to “AURORA HEALTHCARE METRO INC”. A copy of this letter is attached to this complaint as Exhibit B.

13. Upon information and belief, each of the alleged debts referenced in Exhibits A and B were incurred as the result of a transaction for personal medical services with an agreement to defer payment. *See Tylke v. Advanced Pain Mgmt., S.C.*, Case No. 14cv5354 (Milwaukee Co. Cir. Ct., Dec. 11, 2014) (“Any time a merchant sends a bill for goods or services after a consumer transaction has taken place, there is an ‘agreement to defer payment.’”); *see also, e.g., Kelly v. Montgomery Lynch & Assocs.*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30917, at \* 9-10 (N.D. Ohio Apr. 15, 2008) (“The debt at issue in this case involves financial expenses incurred … in exchange for medical services .... Pursuant to this debt, the Plaintiff was offered the right to receive medical services and to defer payment on those financial obligations. This is a classic transaction out of which debts arise under the FDCPA.”).

14. Upon information and belief, Exhibits A and B are form letters, generated by computer, and with the information specific to each respective Plaintiff inserted by the computer.

15. Upon information and belief, Exhibits A and B are form debt collection letters, used by SCS to attempt to collect alleged debts.

16. Exhibit A includes the following representations:

<b>Creditor</b>	<b>Client Acct #</b>	<b>Service Date</b>	<b>Account Balance</b>
AURORA HEALTH CARE METRO INC	4995	08/02/19	\$2308.60
		<b>Total Amount Due:</b> \$2,308.60	

17. Above the validation notice, Exhibit A additionally states:

The past due accounts below have been referred to this office for debt collection. You may pay the total amount due by cash, check, credit card, debit card or money order. If requested, this office will notify you if and when it intends to report this claim to a credit bureau, but in no event will that happen until after the 30 day validation period described below.

18. Exhibit B includes the following representations:

<b>Creditor</b>	<b>Client Acct #</b>	<b>Service Date</b>	<b>Account Balance</b>
AURORA HEALTH CARE METRO INC	2978	12/04/18	\$3296.80
		<b>Total Amount Due:</b> \$3,296.80	

19. Above the validation notice, Exhibit B additionally states:

The past due accounts below have been referred to this office for debt collection. You may pay the total amount due by cash, check, credit card, debit card or money order. If requested, this office will notify you if and when it intends to report this claim to a credit bureau, but in no event will that happen until after the 30 day validation period described below.

20. The unsophisticated consumer would understand the statement that “If requested, this office will notify you if and when it intends to report this claim to a credit bureau, but in no event will that happen until the 30 day validation period described below” to mean that SCS would report their alleged debt to one or more Consumer Reporting Agencies (“CRAs”) approximately 30 days after the consumer received the notice. *See Slogaski v. Amcol Systems, Inc.*, No. 18-c-1604, Dkt. No. 19 (Order Denying Motion to Dismiss) (E.D. Wis. July 12, 2019).

21. The unsophisticated consumer would understand the statement that SCS would report their alleged debt to CRAs after the expiration of the 30-day validation period to be a threat that the alleged debt would be included on their credit report if they did not pay or dispute it during the validation period.

22. Billing for medical services, which involves several levels of billing based on numerous accounts, providers, and insurers, is extraordinarily complicated and confusing to consumers. E.g., Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, “Consumer Protection Fact

Sheet – Medical Billing,” <https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Publications/MedicalBilling147.aspx>) (accessed on July 31, 2018) (“Be prepared to receive separate bills for physician services such as anesthesiologist, radiologist or surgeon. This means you may receive several billings from just one visit to the hospital or clinic. The bill may even come from a billing department with a different name than your hospital or clinic.”).

23. As a result of billing disputes and delays in insurance coverage, medical debt collection items may appear on consumers’ credit reports, and negatively impact consumers’ creditworthiness.

24. In light of the impact of improper medical debt collection items on consumers’ creditworthiness, the office of the Attorney General of the State of New York opened an investigation into the appearance of medical debts on consumers’ credit reports.

25. On March 8, 2015, Experian Information Solutions, Inc., Equifax Information Services, LLC, and TransUnion LLC – the three major national Credit Reporting Agencies (collectively “CRAs”) entered into a Settlement Agreement with the Attorney General of the State of New York Bureau of Consumer Frauds & Protection pursuant to an Investigation by the Attorney General of the State of New York. A copy of this Settlement Agreement is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit C.

26. Section III.A.3.a of the Settlement Agreement, Exhibit C, provides:

To allow appropriate time for insurance remediation and clarity on what a consumer’s individual payment obligation is for a medical account, the CRAs shall prevent the reporting and display of medical debt identified and furnished by Collection Furnishers when the date of the first delinquency is less than one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the date that the account is reported to the CRAs.

27. The 180-day waiting period went into effect on September 15, 2017. *See e.g.,* Michelle Andrews “Credit Agencies to Ease Up on Medical Debt Reporting,” National Public Radio, <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2017/07/11/536501809/credit-agencies-to-ease-up-on-medical-debt-reporting> (published July 11, 2017) (“Starting September 15, the three major credit reporting agencies --- Experian, Equifax and TransUnion --- will set a 180-day waiting period before including medical debt on a consumer’s credit report. The six-month period is intended to ensure there’s enough time to resolve disputes with insurers and delays in payment.”) (accessed November 9, 2018).

28. The “Service Date” listed on Exhibit A is August 2, 2019.

29. The “Service Date” listed on Exhibit B is also August 2, 2019.

30. Upon information and belief, if the date of service associated with the alleged debts referenced by Exhibits A and B was August 2, 2019, the first date of delinquency for both debts would not have been until sometime in September of 2019.

31. If Plaintiff Betz’s alleged debts first became delinquent around early September 2019, those debts would not have been eligible to appear on Plaintiff’s credit report until early March 2020, several months after the date of the letters, Exhibits A and B.

32. The statement “If requested, this office will notify you if and when it intends to report this claim to a credit bureau, but in no event will that happen until the 30 day validation period described below” is thus false, deceptive, and misleading.

33. The above language has the effect of telling the consumer that the debt will be reported to credit bureaus several months before it actually could appear on the report.

34. Consumers are concerned about their creditworthiness and frequently take steps to keep derogatory information out of their credit files with the credit bureaus.

35. Consumers with debt, including medical debt, have limited resources and often cannot pay all of their debts in full immediately. Consumers who attempt to pay their debts often must enter into payment plans to pay some amounts of some of their debts over time while delaying payment on other debts until resources are available. Naturally, consumers factor into their decisions on repayment whether and how soon particular debts may adversely affect their creditworthiness, as measured by credit scores.

36. Defendant's language misleads consumers into prioritizing the debts Defendant is collecting over other debts owed to collection agencies and creditors who are not making similar misrepresentations.

37. The Seventh Circuit has held that:

Debt collectors are required to tailor boilerplate language to avoid ambiguity. If they fail to do so, they run the risk of liability. *See Lox v. CDA, Ltd.*, 689 F.3d 818, 825 (7th Cir. 2012) (holding that the dunning letter would violate §1692e even if it was 'a form letter'). If they fail to do so, they run the risk of liability. *See id.* ('When language in a debt collection letter can reasonably be interpreted to imply that the debt collector will take action it has no intention or ability to undertake, the debt collector that fails to clarify that ambiguity does so at its peril.') (quoting *Gonzales v. Arrow Fin Servs., LLC*, 660 F.3d 1055, 1063 (9th Cir. 2011)).

*Boucher v. Fin. Sys. of Green Bay*, 880 F.3d 362, 371 (7th Cir. 2018).

38. Plaintiffs were misled and confused by Exhibits A and B.

39. The unsophisticated consumer would be misled and confused by Exhibits A and B.

### The FDCPA

40. The FDCPA creates substantive rights for consumers; violations cause injury to consumers, and such injuries are concrete and particularized. *Derosia v. Credit Corp Solutions*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 50016, at \*12 (E.D. Wis. Mar. 27, 2018) ("a plaintiff who receives misinformation from a debt collector has suffered the type of injury the FDCPA was intended to

protect against' and 'satisfies the concrete injury in fact requirement of Article III.'") (quoting *Pogorzelski v. Patenaude & Felix APC*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89678, 2017 WL 2539782, at \*3 (E.D. Wis. June 12, 2017)); *Spuhler v. State Collection Servs.*, No. 16-CV-1149, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177631 (E.D. Wis. Oct. 26, 2017) ("As in Pogorzelski, the Spuhlers' allegations that the debt collection letters sent by State Collection contained false representations of the character, amount, or legal status of a debt in violation of their rights under the FDCPA sufficiently pleads a concrete injury-in-fact for purposes of standing."); *Lorang v. Ditech Fin. LLC*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 169286, at \*6 (W.D. Wis. Oct. 13, 2017) ("the weight of authority in this circuit is that a misrepresentation about a debt is a sufficient injury for standing because a primary purpose of the FDCPA is to protect consumers from receiving false and misleading information."); *Qualls v. T-H Prof'l & Med. Collections, Ltd.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 113037, at \*8 (C.D. Ill. July 20, 2017) ("Courts in this Circuit, both before and after *Spokeo*, have rejected similar challenges to standing in FDCPA cases.") (citing "Hayes v. Convergent Healthcare Recoveries, Inc.", 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139743 (C.D. Ill. 2016)); *Long v. Fenton & McGarvey Law Firm P.S.C.*, 223 F. Supp. 3d 773, 777 (S.D. Ind. Dec. 9, 2016) ("While courts have found that violations of other statutes ... do not create concrete injuries in fact, violations of the FDCPA are distinguishable from these other statutes and have been repeatedly found to establish concrete injuries."); *Bock v. Pressler & Pressler, LLP*, No. 11-7593, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 81058 \*21 (D.N.J. May 25, 2017) ("through [s]ection 1692e of the FDCPA, Congress established 'an enforceable right to truthful information concerning' debt collection practices, a decision that 'was undoubtedly influenced by congressional awareness that the intentional provision of misinformation' related to such practices, 'contribute[s] to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy,'"); *Quinn v. Specialized Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 16 C 2021,

2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 107299 \*8-13 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 11, 2016) (rejecting challenge to Plaintiff's standing based upon alleged FDCPA statutory violation); *Lane v. Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 15 C 10446, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89258 \*9-10 (N.D. Ill. July 11, 2016) ("When a federal statute is violated, and especially when Congress has created a cause of action for its violation, by definition Congress has created a legally protected interest that it deems important enough for a lawsuit."); *see also Mogg v. Jacobs*, No. 15-CV-1142-JPG-DGW, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 33229, 2016 WL 1029396, at \*5 (S.D. Ill. Mar. 15, 2016) ("Congress does have the power to enact statutes creating legal rights, the invasion of which creates standing, even though no injury would exist without the statute," (quoting *Sterk v. Redbox Automated Retail, LLC*, 770 F.3d 618, 623 (7th Cir. 2014))). For this reason, and to encourage consumers to bring FDCPA actions, Congress authorized an award of statutory damages for violations. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a).

41. Moreover, Congress has explicitly described the FDCPA as regulating "abusive practices" in debt collection. 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(a) – 1692(e). Any person who receives a debt collection letter containing a violation of the FDCPA is a victim of abusive practices. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(e) ("It is the purpose of this subchapter to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses").

42. Misrepresentations of the character, amount or legal status of any debt, injures or risks injury to interests expressly protected by Congress in the FDCPA. *See Degroot v. Client Servs.*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6677 (E.D. Wis. Jan. 15, 2020) ("[A]n informational injury can be concrete when the plaintiff is entitled to receive and review substantive information."); *Oloko v. Receivable Recovery Servs.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 140164 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 19, 2019); *Untershine*

v. *Encore Receivable Mgmt., Inc.*, 18-cv-1484 (E.D. Wis. August 9, 2019); *Richardson v. Diversified Consultants*, No. 17-cv-4047, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 118786 \*10-11 (N.D. Ill. July 17, 2019) (“the receipt of a communication misrepresenting the character of the debt (here, the amount owed) is the kind of injury that Congress sought to prevent through the FDCPA. ‘Such an injury falls squarely within the ambit of what Congress gave consumers in the FDCPA: ‘a legally protected interest in certain information about debts,’ with ‘deprivation of information about one’s debt (in a communication directed to the plaintiff consumer) a cognizable injury.’” (internal citations omitted); *see also Pierre v. Midland Credit Mgmt., Inc.*, 2017 WL 1427070, at \*4 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 21, 2017); *Saenz v. Buckeye Check Cashing of Illinois*, 2016 WL 5080747, at \*1-2 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 20, 2016); *Bernal v. NRA Grp., LLC*, 318 F.R.D. 64, 72 (N.D. Ill. 2016) (holding that Plaintiff had standing to challenge misleading communication sent to him because the communication violated his “right to be free from such misleading communications”). Such misrepresentations may cause consumers to make incorrect decisions about their finances or make payments to incorrect parties.

43. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e generally prohibits “any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.”

44. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(a) specifically prohibits “the false representation of the character, amount, or legal status of any debt.”

45. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) specifically prohibits the “use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt or to obtain information concerning a consumer.”

46. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f generally prohibits any “unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.”

47. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1) specifically prohibits “collection of any amount (including any interest, fee, charge, or expense incidental to the principal obligation) unless such amount is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law.”

**The WCA**

48. The Wisconsin Consumer Act (“WCA”) was enacted to protect consumers against unfair, deceptive, and unconscionable business practices and to encourage development of fair and economically sound practices in consumer transactions. Wis. Stat. § 421.102(2).

49. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has favorably cited authority finding that the WCA “goes further to protect consumer interests than any other such legislation in the country,” and is “probably the most sweeping consumer credit legislation yet enacted in any state.” *Kett v. Community Credit Plan, Inc.*, 228 Wis. 2d 1, 18 n.15, 596 N.W.2d 786 (1999) (citations omitted).

50. To further these goals, the Act’s protections must be “liberally construed and applied.” Wis. Stat. § 421.102(1); *see also* § 425.301.

51. “The basic purpose of the remedies set forth in Chapter 425, Stats., is to induce compliance with the WCA and thereby promote its underlying objectives.” *First Wisconsin Nat’l Bank v. Nicolaou*, 113 Wis. 2d 524, 533, 335 N.W.2d 390 (1983). Thus, private actions under the WCA are designed to both benefit consumers whose rights have been violated and also competitors of the violators, whose competitive advantage should not be diminished because of their compliance with the law.

52. To carry out this intent, the WCA provides Wisconsin consumers with an array of protections and legal remedies. The Act contains significant and sweeping restrictions on the activities of those attempting to collect debts. *See* Wis. Stat. § 427.104.

53. Further, the WCA provides that any customer affected by a violation of the WCA or the federal consumer credit protection act may seek actual damages, statutory damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, and declaratory and injunctive relief. Wis. Stat. §§ 426.109, 426.110.

54. Indeed, the WCA specifically provides that the possibility that the customer has an adequate remedy at law "shall not be a defense" if a customer seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. Wis. Stat. § 426.109.

55. The Act limits the amounts and types of additional fees that may be charged to consumers in conjunction with transactions. Wis. Stats. § 422.202(1). The Act also provides injured consumers with causes of action for class-wide statutory and actual damages and injunctive remedies against defendants on behalf of all customers who suffer similar injuries. *See* Wis. Stats. §§ 426.110(1); § 426.110(4)(e). Finally, "a customer may not waive or agree to forego rights or benefits under [the Act]." Wis. Stat. § 421.106(1).

56. Consumers' WCA claims under Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1) are analyzed using the same methods as claims under the FDCPA. Indeed, the WCA itself requires that the court analyze the WCA "in accordance with the policies underlying a federal consumer credit protection act," including the FDCPA. Wis. Stat. § 421.102(1).

57. Further, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has held that WCA claims relating to debt collection are to be analyzed under the "unsophisticated consumer" standard. *Brunton v. Nuvell Credit Corp.*, 785 N.W.2d 302, 314-15. In *Brunton*, the Wisconsin Supreme Court explicitly adopted and followed the "unsophisticated consumer" standard, citing and discussing *Gammon v. GC Servs. Ltd. P'ship*, 27 F.3d 1254, 1257 (7th Cir. 1994). *Id.*

58. Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1)(g) states that a debt collector may not: “Communicate with the customer ... in such a manner as can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the customer.”

59. Wis. Stat. § 427.104(1)(h) states that a debt collector may not: “Engage in other conduct which can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the customer ....” Wis. Admin. Code § DFI-Bkg 74.16(9) defines such “other conduct” as “including conduct which violates the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.”

60. The Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, which is tasked with regulating licensed collection agencies, has found that “conduct which violates the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act” can reasonably be expected to threaten or harass the customer. *See* Wis. Admin. Code DFI-Bkg 74.16(9) (“Oppressive and deceptive practices prohibited.”).

### **COUNT I – FDCPA**

61. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference as if fully set forth herein the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

62. Exhibits A and B contain false, deceptive, confusing, misleading, and unfair representations about the amount, character, and legal status of the debt.

63. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(a), 1692e(10), 1692f, and 1692f(1).

### **COUNT II – WCA**

64. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference as if fully set forth herein the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

65. Defendant is licensed as a “Collection Agency” under Wis. Stat. § 218.04 and Wis. Admin. Code Ch. DFI-BKG 74.

66. Exhibits A and B contain false, deceptive, confusing, misleading, and unfair representations about the amount, character, and legal status of the debt.

67. Defendant violated the FDCPA.

68. Defendant violated Wis. Stat. §§ 427.104(1)(g) and 427.104(1)(h).

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

69. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of a Class, consisting of:

(a) all natural persons in the State of Wisconsin, (b) who were sent a collection letter in the form represented by Exhibit A or B to the complaint in this action, (c) seeking to collect a debt incurred for personal, family or household purposes (d) between October 30, 2019 and October 30, 2020, inclusive, (e) that was not returned by the postal service.

70. The Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. Upon information and belief, there are more than 50 members of each Class.

71. There are questions of law and fact common to the members of each Class, which common questions predominate over any questions that affect only individual class members. The predominant common question is whether the Defendant complied with the FDCPA and WCA.

72. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. All are based on the same factual and legal theories.

73. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in consumer credit and debt collection abuse cases.

74. A class action is superior to other alternative methods of adjudicating this dispute. Individual cases are not economically feasible.

### **JURY DEMAND**

75. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class and against Defendant for:

- (a) declaratory relief;
- (b) injunctive relief;
- (c) actual damages;
- (d) statutory damages;
- (e) attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit; and
- (f) such other or further relief as the Court deems proper.

Dated: October 30, 2020

**ADEMI LLP**

By: /s/ John D. Blythin  
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**FILED****10-30-2020****John Barrett****Clerk of Circuit Court****2020CV006448****Honorable Christopher R.****Foley-14****Branch 14**

# EXHIBIT A



State Collection Service, Inc. • 2509 S. Stoughton Rd. • Madison, WI 53716  
A Private Collection Agency

Phone Number (608) 661-3063 or Toll Free (800) 207-6153  
Hours: Mon. - Thurs. 7a - 8p • Fri. 7a - 5p • Sat. 8a - 12p

December 16, 2019

The past due accounts below have been referred to this office for debt collection. You may pay the total amount due by cash, check, credit card, debit card or money order. If requested, this office will notify you if and when it intends to report this claim to a credit bureau, but in no event will that happen until after the 30 day validation period described below.

Creditor	Client Acct #	Service Date	Account Balance
AURORA HEALTH CARE METRO INC	[REDACTED] 6995	08/02/19	\$2308.60
			<b>Total Amount Due:</b> \$2,308.60

**\*\*IMPORTANT CONSUMER NOTICE\*\***

Unless you notify this office within 30 days after receiving this notice that you dispute the validity of this debt or any portion thereof, this office will assume this debt is valid. If you notify this office in writing within 30 days from receiving this notice that you dispute the validity of this debt or any portion thereof, this office will: Obtain verification of the debt or obtain a copy of a judgment and mail you a copy of such judgment or verification. If you request this office in writing within 30 days after receiving this notice, this office will provide you with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

When you provide a check as payment, you authorize us either to use information from your check to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check transaction.

If you would like to make a payment, we provide the following options:

- Text "PAY" to 474747 for mobile pay
- Pay online at [www.statecollectionservice.com/paymybill](http://www.statecollectionservice.com/paymybill)
- To make an automated telephone payment, call (608) 441-5010 or toll free (877) 677-4862
- Cash, Check, Credit Card, Debit Card or Money Order

This communication is from a debt collector. This is an attempt to collect a debt. Any information obtained will be used for that purpose.

This collection agency is licensed by the Division of Banking in the Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, [www.wdfi.org](http://www.wdfi.org).

\*\*\*Detach Lower Portion and Return with Payment\*\*\*

127ONSTAT106429\_427440388

IF PAYING BY CREDIT CARD, FILL OUT BELOW	
CIRCLE CARD USING FOR PAYMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VISA <input type="checkbox"/> MASTERCARD <input type="checkbox"/> AMERICAN EXPRESS Card Number • 3 or 4-digit security code (on back of card)      EXP. DATE SIGNATURE	

December 16, 2019

State Collection Service, Inc.  
PO Box 6250  
Madison WI 53716-0250

Jessica Betz  
3945 E Allerton Ave  
Cudahy WI 53110-1202

Phone Number (608) 661-3063 or Toll Free (800) 207-6153

Account # [REDACTED] 3298  
Total Due: \$2,308.60

**FILED****10-30-2020****John Barrett****Clerk of Circuit Court****2020CV006448****Honorable Christopher R.  
Foley-14****Branch 14**

# Exhibit B



Phone Number (608) 861-3063 or Toll Free (800) 207-6153  
 Hours: Mon. - Thurs. 7a - 9p • Fri. 7a - 5p • Sat. 8a - 12p

December 16, 2019

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Creditor	Client Acct #	Service Date	Account Balance
AURORA HEALTH CARE METRO INC	[REDACTED]	0978 12/04/18	\$3,296.80
			Total Amount Due: \$3,296.80

**\*\*IMPORTANT CONSUMER NOTICE\*\***

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\*\*\*Detach Lower Portion and Return with Payment\*\*\*

127ONSTAT106429\_427440525

IF PAYING BY CREDIT CARD, FILL OUT BELOW		
CIRCLE CARD USING FOR PAYMENT		
Card Number + 3 or 4-digit security code (on back of card)		AMOUNT
SIGNATURE	EXP. DATE	

December 16, 2019

State Collection Service, Inc.  
 PO Box 6250  
 Madison WI 53716-0250

[REDACTED]

0023003020

S1  
 [REDACTED]  
 Kari Makurat  
 4535 S Whitnall Ave Apt 25  
 Saint Francis WI 53205-6017

Phone Number (608) 861-3063 or Toll Free (800) 207-6153

Account # [REDACTED] 0743  
 Total Due: \$3,296.80